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ROBINSON, MAURICE H. *Organizing a Business*. Pp. vi, 269. Price, \$2.00. Chicago: LaSalle Extension University, 1915.

This book deals primarily with the corporation inasmuch as more than half its pages treat that subject. Dr. Robinson tells what a corporation is and how it is formed; the main features of charters and by-laws; the rights and obligations of bondholders, stockholders and creditors; and the number, names and duties of officers. The leading forms used in corporate management are set forth in minute detail and at great length.

In addition to the corporation, the author devotes a small fraction of his space to other forms of organization; for example, three pages—constituting one chapter—are given over to a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of Individual Proprietorship, and another chapter similarly concise, treats the subject of Partnership. Business combinations and Trusts and the comparative efficiency of various types of organization are also touched upon.

Since Dr. Robinson did not see fit to preface his work with a statement of his purposes, we must base our opinion of the object he hoped to attain from the text itself. We would think the work was intended for a treatise on business law if it were not for the fact that the series of which this work constitutes one member, already contains two volumes under the title *Business Law*, so we suspect that *Organizing a Business* was intended for the guidance of (very) young men living in rural communities, and about to enter business for the first time.

We must admit, however, that the book has an attractive cover.

R. M. K.

MONEY, BANKING AND FINANCE

PRATO, GIUSEPPE. *Documenti Finanziari degli Stati della Monarchia*. Pp. xiii, 315. Price, L. 20. Torino: Societa Tipografica, 1916.

SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

BAR, CARL LUDWIG VON. *A History of Continental Criminal Law*. Pp. lvi, 561. Price, \$4.00. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1916.

The science of Criminology cannot stop with a study of crime and the criminal. Criminal law and procedure as well as penology must be considered. In the reconstruction now going on in these fields new light must be sought from historical sources in order to avoid the repetition of error on the one hand and to determine methods of effectiveness on the other. Hence the value of such historical study as von Bar has made in his *History of Continental Criminal Law*. Roman and Germanic sources are particularly rich in their influence on later codes. After a study of these sources, the author adds chapters dealing with France before the revolution, Scandinavia, Switzerland and The Netherlands. Then follows several chapters dealing with the period of the French Revolution and the changes produced in France, Germany and other countries. A division of the work is devoted to the modern period comprising chiefly the nineteenth century. The last division, Part II, comprises a history of the theories of criminal law. "To disentangle and trace all the aspects and details of modern criminal